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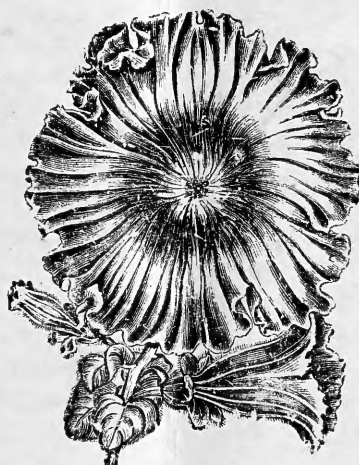


VEGETABLE and FLOWERING

Annual Seeds

FOR

Cold, Hot and Rainy
Seasons and also
Miscellaneous Seeds



PROCURABLE AT THE

Empress Botanical Gardens,

POONA.

India

MEMORANDUM

All the Vegetable and Flower Seeds enumerated in this list have been obtained direct from well-known firms in Europe and America. They are strongly recommended as being of the best quality procurable. The seeds are true to name, are tested every three months, and the present list contains only such kinds as a long experience has proved to thrive best here. The seeds are issued on the same conditions on which they have been received from European firms and the undersigned gives no guarantee, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good seeds from germinating.

Unless orders are received to the contrary, the nearest available varieties will be substituted for those out of stock.

All indents should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Indentors are specially requested to write name and address clearly and to give forwarding instructions where necessary.

Indents not accompanied with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of seeds, packing charges and postage in full, will be complied with by value payable system.

The Postmaster-General has ruled that seeds supplied on payment are not 'bona fide' trade samples of no saleable value and therefore cannot be despatched by sample or pattern post.

The rate of postage per value-payable and per ordinary parcel post is the same, viz., 3 annas per lb. Registration fee will be charged Re. 0-2-0 per parcel of any value.

The maximum weight carried at above rates is 11 pounds.

In all instances packing charges will be kept as near as possible to the cost price of the material employed; but special packing charges will be made on large collections of small seeds and on bulky seeds of low value.

The seed godown is open on all days, except Sundays and holidays, between the hours 8 to 11 A.M., and 3 to 6 P.M.

By order,

N. M. BHAGAWAT.

Empress Botanical Gardens.

Superintendent

Poona.

NOTES ON SEED GROWING

Why Seeds Fail

Vegetables or Flowers of good quality cannot be grown without first sowing genuine seeds; it is exceedingly annoying after preparing, sowing and cultivating, to find that instead of having spent time and money profitably, you have lost heavily in obtaining a spurious article. When purchasing be satisfied that the party from whom you obtain supplies is reliable, or that such a house has a good reputation, and expect to pay a fair price for what you obtain. There are plenty of cheap and worthless seeds, as well as any other article in the market and it would be always advisable to guard against them.

Some cultivators, through forgetfulness of the fact that the products of a garden, being natives of various soils and climates, require peculiar management, sow the seeds in the ground at improper seasons.

Some seeds, such as those of Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip &c., being from their nature apt to vegetate quickly, are often destroyed while germinating through variability of the weather; others are liable to be devoured by insects in forty-eight hours after they are sown, and before a plant is seen above the ground unless a suitable remedy is applied in time to destroy the vermin.

Other species, such as Beet, Carrots, Celery, Leek, Onion, Parsley, Spinach, &c., being naturally of hardy growth, take in favourable seasons from two to three or four weeks to vegetate, are apt to perish through incrustation of the soil, or other untoward and unaccountable circumstances which cannot always be controlled.

Failures often occur through seeds being deposited too deeply in the ground, or left too near the surface. Sometimes for the want of a proper quantity of seed in a given spot solitary plants will perish they not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth, and very frequently injudicious management in over manuring and improperly preparing the soil causes defeat. Other failures of success are, for instance, the shooting or prematurely going to seed of certain vegetables, as Lettuce, Endive &c.; the reason in most cases is to be found in sowing too thick and in leaving the plants which are to be transplanted too long in the seed bed, or in thinning them out too late if they are to be left on the spot; often also in checking the growth by keeping too dry, or through ravages of insects, and frequently by a spell of hot weather, which forces up the growth instead of swelling the heart.

The seedsman's fair reputation is often unjustly defamed, through the failure of the seeds, when the fault is to be attributed entirely to one or other of the above causes.

REMEDIES AGAINST FAILURE OF SEEDS

First—A proper and constant degree of moisture without being soaked with water. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine that the smallest seeds may come in immediate contact on all sides with the particles from which they are to absorb the required moisture and the pressing of the soil over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of a spade that the degree of moisture may remain as nearly as possible the same until the plants are up.

Second—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing each variety of seed when the average temperature of the locality is that most favourable for its germination. This may be learned from a careful study of the practice of the locality.

Third—Covering the seed to such a depth that while it is preserved at a uniform degree of heat and moisture, the necessary air can readily reach it, and the tiny stem pushes the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the Turnip should be covered with half an inch of earth pressed down, while Beans may be two or three and Peas two to four inches deep.

Fourth—Such condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright Sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that no seed will germinate. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

Fifth—Remove every weed as soon as it appears, if well done while the plants are young much after-work will be saved.

Cultivation of the ground.—The soil as it naturally occurs in most gardens contains sufficient material to favour the growth of plants.

To obtain cultivated plants in perfection, two operations require to be attended to in order to ensure a successful result: the proper cultivation of the ground or tilth and the supply of

manurial ingredients. After the earth is in a state of fine division by being dug over several times a liberal supply of decayed manure and leaf-mould should be dug in and after the soil has been suitably arranged and raked smooth, it can be slightly watered in anticipation of planting or sowing.

Manure.—A general manure for flower beds is supplied by the stable and cow shed manure, leaf mould, ashes and all kinds of refuse usually stored in pits in compounds. For gross feeders, (when growing vigorously only and not when they are at rest) such as Cannas, Chrysanthemums, most tuberous and bulbous plants, a weekly or bi-weekly application of liquid manure is necessary.

The method of preparation is simple, consisting merely of stirring farmyard manure into a vessel of water—a wooden tub by preference. The mixture should be stirred occasionally and replenished as it weakens. The clear fluid only, (free of sediment) should be used and it is advisable to dilute it in the water-can before pouring it on the soil.

Sowing the seeds :—Seeds can be sown either in beds protected against the extreme heat or light of the sun or in shallow boxes or pots in an open verandah. The latter course is advisable in the rainy weather and always with seeds of rare or valuable plants, as a watch can be more easily maintained against the attacks of insects, birds, and other possible enemies, and the owner if need be, can also more directly supervise the watering and other delicate operations.

Care must be taken that the soil is of extreme fineness throughout and that the drainage is good. In a bed this can be arranged for by raising its level; holes to act as out-lets should be bored in the bottoms of the pots or boxes.

In sowing, the seeds should be scattered evenly, and in the case of small seeds, a covering of fine soil not more than about a quarter of an inch in depth should be sifted over them and lightly patted firm with the palm of the hand or with some flat tool, as a slight firmness on the surface assists the germinating seed to rid itself of its outer skin or coat. Larger seeds should be inserted about an inch beneath the surface. In watering, great care should be taken not to flood the seed bed; to keep the soil moist is all that is necessary, and it is safer to use watering can with a very fine rose.

To judge when seedlings are in the most favourable stage for transplanting is a matter of practice, but it is generally time to do so when six leaves have formed. Some seeds such as those of Mignonette, Poppy, Candytuft, etc., should be sown

where they are to remain as these plants do not bear transplanting well.

Transplanting of Seedlings :—This should be done in the evening by preference. In very sunny weather it is as well to protect the transplanted seedlings by shading them with leafy twigs for a day or two.

Before commencing operations the seed bed should be watered if it be not already sufficiently moist, and then opened at one side or end to below the levels of the tips of the roots. Each individual seedling should be gently raised upwards with a narrow flat piece of wood and an attempt should be made at the same time to bring up a small ball of earth in which the roots are imbedded. To plant the seedling a hole should be made in the ground deep and wide enough to take the roots without bending them. Holding the base of the stem between the thumb and forefinger just at the surface of the bed, the earth can be filled in round the roots and finally pressed down slightly to retain the plant in position. Utmost gentleness in handling the seedlings is necessary, as their young growing parts are so tender and delicate. The intervals apart at which seedlings should be placed depends upon the ultimate spread of each kind.

Treatment of plants during growth :—Many plants such as Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Cosmos etc., require to be supported by stakes while growing or when full grown to prevent their being blown down by wind or by the weight of their flowers.

The soil in beds should not be allowed to become too dry and at the same time, care should be taken not to allow it to remain in a sodden state. Stirring of the soil and the accompanying extermination of weeds at frequent intervals should not be neglected.

Some of the important Monsoon annuals.—Aster, Balsam, Candytuft, Celosia, Cosmos, Dahlia, Double Daisy, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Lobelia, Marigold, Nasturtium, Phlox, Pinks, Salvias, Torenia, Verbena, and Zinnias.

Bulbous Plants for the Rainy Season :—Achimenes, Tuberous-rooted Begonias, Caladiums, Crinum, Dahlias, Gesneras, Gladiolus, Gloriosa Superba, Gloxinias, Pancratiums and Zephyranthes (Crocus).

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Note—The cultural directions are given in a general way to guide amateurs, and may have to be changed to suit soil and climate. Every attempt is made to stock all the varieties of seeds mentioned but some may not be in stock and selections of an alternative variety may be made.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Artichoke—SOW in August, broadcast in a bed of rich loose soil, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, plant out in the open, three to four feet either way.

Price per oz. Rs. 2—0

Artichoke purple, or purple
Provence.

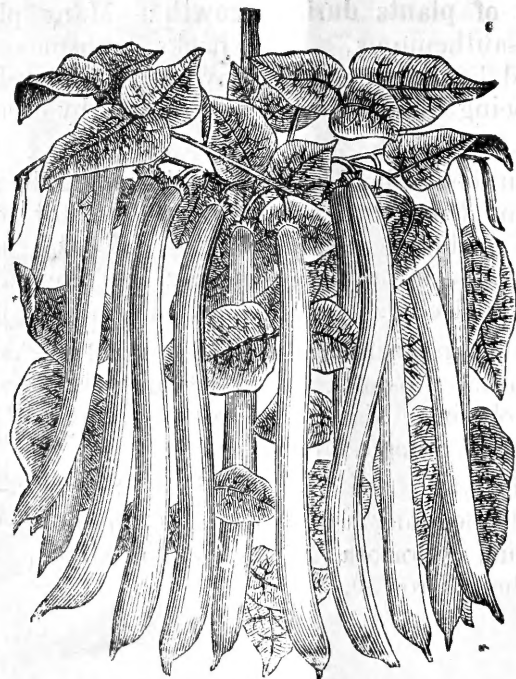
Artichoke French green.

Asparagus (A delicate vegetable)—SOW in August to December.—SOIL dug to two feet deep, manured heavily, and dressed with salt.—WATER keep soil moist and cool. Warm exposure. Tender shoots ready third year.

Price per oz. As. 8

Asparagus purple, early, giant
Argenteuil

Asparagus, Erfurt giant white.



Dwarf French Bean Wax Dale

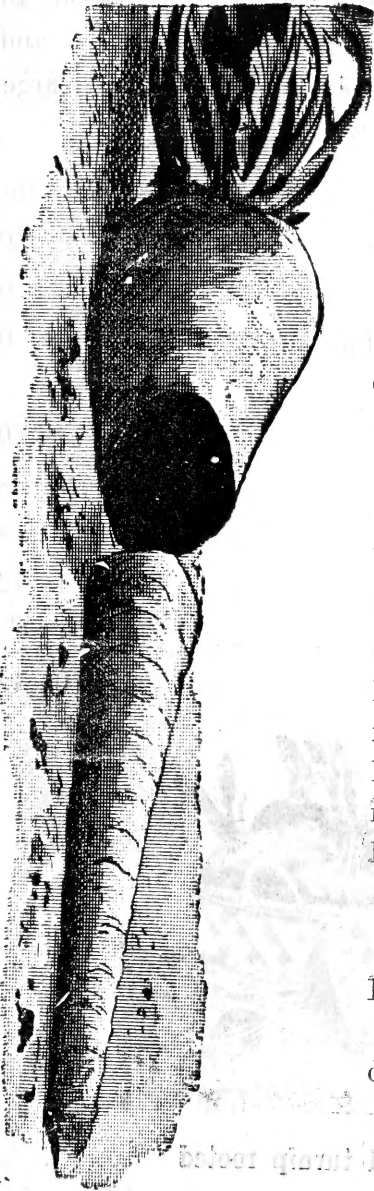
Beans French—SOW 6 inches apart at intervals of a fortnight. in the rainy season or from the end of cold season, in furrows about two feet apart—SOIL must be deep and rich with manure—WATER should be given in large quantities once a week in dry weather.

Beans, Dwarf, Kidney.		Rs. a.	
do.	Canadian Wonder true select	... per lb.	2 0
do.	Best of all	... do.	2 0
do.	Yellow podded wax, golden butter	... do.	2 0
Beans, Runner			
do.	Scarlet and scarlet mammoth	... do.	2 0
do.	Painted lady	... do.	1 8
do.	Lima or Double	... do.	2 8
Beans	Broad Windsor green long pod	... do.	1 12
do.	Seville, Earliest	... do.	1 12
Beans	French, Kidney, acclimatized	... do.	0 12



Beet Egyptian dark red turnip rooted

Beet—SOW any time throughout the year, 10 inches apart in lines 15 inches apart, on the sides of ridges—SOIL, rich well-tilled. Thin out and gently transplant when the seedlings are small, leaving only one in each place.—WATER freely in dry weather.



Price per oz. As. 6

- Beet, Crimson globe
- do. Eclipse, very early.
- do. Egyptian earliest dark red.
- do. Erfurt long black red.
- do. Long black, cameroon.
- do. Perpetual or Spinach.
- do. White silver Seakale, Improved Spinach.
- do. Swiss chard yellow, cutting.

Borecole.—SOW between June and September, in beds of fine soil.—PROTECT from insects that abound in July, by ashes and watering overhead.—PLANT OUT on the sides of ridges $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart when about 6 leaves have grown.

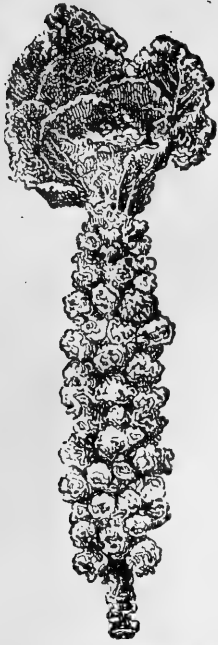
Price per oz. As. 8.

- Borecole or Kale, Dwarf green-curl-ed, extra selected.
- do. Thousand-headed.

Beet, long black Cameroon

Broccoli Leamington per oz. 2 0

Culture:—The same as for Cauliflower. Does not flower in the plains.



Brussels Sprouts.—SOW between June and September in beds of fine mould.—PLANT OUT two feet apart in very rich soil when about five leaves have been made. To get the Sprouts, it may be necessary to top the plants when a foot high.

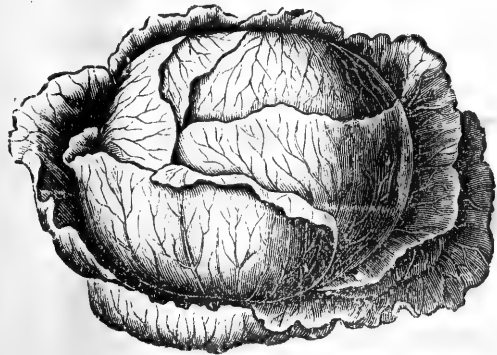
Rs. As.

Brussels Sprouts, Reading
Exhibition

per oz. 1 8

do. Dwarf Improved

do. 1 0



Cabbage largest Schweinfurt

Cabbage Savoy earliest Ulm.

Cabbage—SOW about the middle of the rainy season in a bed of fine soil,—TRANSPLANT when five or six leaves have formed large sorts 30 to 36 inches apart each way, small curly sorts 24 inches apart—SOIL must be very rich—WATER enough to keep the soil moist. Dig in a fresh supply of strong manure when the leaves begin to curve inwards. Use Hellebore powder or Tobacco soap against caterpillars and green fly.



**Cabbage, Burnswick.
Drumhead (Fottler's)**

Rs. As.

Cabbage, Blood Red, Erfurt, early	per oz.	1	8
do. Brunswick (Fottler's) large white	do.	1	8
do. Drumhead or Scotch	do.	1	8
do. Early Flat Dutch (Premium)	do.	1	8
do. Schweinfurt, Quintal largest white	do.	1	8
do. Sugar loaf	do.	1	8
do. Savoy (Sugar loaf, Ironhead, Vienna Ulm vars.)	do.	2	0
do. American Florida Header	do.	2	0
do. do. Glory of Enkhuizen	do.	2	0
do. do. Prize medal Drumhead	do.	2	0
do. do. Copenhagen Market, early	do.	2	0

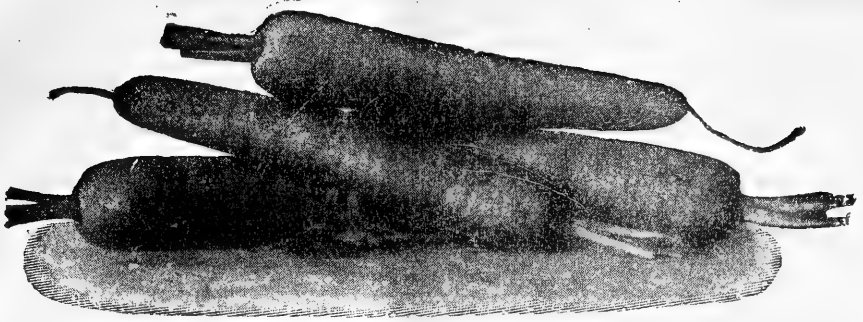


Capsicum.—SOW in a seed bed, if rainfall is light about beginning of rainy season, at end, if heavy. Transplant when the seedlings are about 6 inches high—SOIL rich, well-tilled and manured, WATER freely.

Capsicum monstrous
large sweet.

As.

Capsicum Elephant's trunk red	per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. packet	6
do. Spanish Mammoth, red	do.	6
do. Bull nose or large bell	do.	6
do. Monstrous or grossum, red	do.	6
do. do. Golden yellow	do.	6
do. Chinese giant, scarlet	do.	6
do. Ruby King	do.	6



Carrot, Scarlet Amsterdam

Carrot—SOW any time between beginning of rains and end of cold season in drills one foot apart.—SOIL any fair garden.—WATER during dry weather.

		As.
Carrot, Scarlet Amsterdam ...	per oz.	8
do. half long Scarlet Nantes	do.	8
do. do. Oxheart ...	do.	8
do. Altringham, long scarlet	do.	8
do. long red Surrey ...	do.	3
do. Country, pink, hardy	do.	3



Cauliflower, Snowball.

Cauliflower—SOW about middle of the rainy season, on a bed of very fine rich soil—TRANSPLANT when five or six leaves have formed, 30 inches apart—SOIL should be heavily manured and drawn round the plants as they grow, and constantly stirred and hoed, WATER enough to keep soil moist, give liquid manure frequently.



Cauliflower V. A. Giant



**Celery
White Solid**

Celery—SOW about beginning of rainy season, in a bed of fine rich soil—TRANSPLANT into trenches, lines 2 feet apart plants 1 foot apart—SOIL very rich, free working and well-drained.—WATER very freely, giving liquid manure once a week—BLANCH by tying up in drain pipes and straw when well-grown. An open sunny position is best.

	Rs.
per oz.	
Cauliflower, Erfurt	
very dwarf small	
leaved. snowball	5 0
do. Algiers. extra	
selected	... 4 0
do. Danish large	
early	... 3 0
do. Veitch's Au-	
tumnal giant	... 2 8
do. Early London	
or Dutch early	2 8

Price per oz. Re. 1-4-0.

Celery, white—ribbed, large dwarf solid.

do. white, Pascal Giant.

Cress.—SOW in a bed of very rich soil, thickly in lines, a small quantity every three days, throughout the year. SHADE from bright sunshine—WATER daily.

Cress, extra curled Per oz. As. 2

do. Water, improved, broad leaved per 1/8 oz. packet As. 4

Cucumber.—SOW any time from beginning of hot weather to end of the rainy season in rich well-tilled soil.—TRAIN on a trellis or stakes. Some varieties spread on the ground—WATER enough to keep the soil moist.

As.

Cucumber, white Parisian long ridge per 1/4 oz. 4

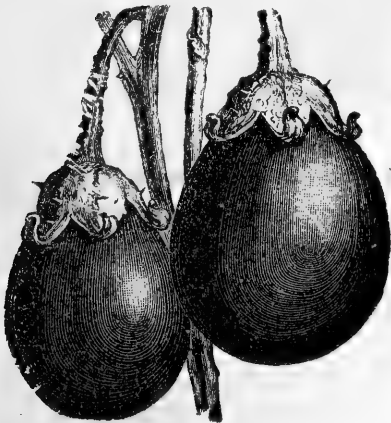
do. Green, long Athens ... do. 4

do. do. Excelsior ... do. 4

do. Half long green, white-spined ... do. 4

do. Japanese climbing ... do. 4

do. Country ... do. 4



Brinjal, Purple Giant.

Egg Plant.—Aubergine or Brinjal. SOW if rain-fall is light any time during the rainy season; if heavy sow when rain is nearly over, on a bed of rich soil—TRANSPLANT when five or six leaves have formed 2 to 3 feet apart. WATER when soil is dry, giving liquid manure frequently.

	As.
Egg-plant, purple long	per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. packet 4
do. Long white giant	do. 4
do. New York giant round purple	do. 6
do. Black Beauty, enormous	do. 6
do. Oblong striped pink	do. 3
Endive , moss curled extra fine	per oz. 6
do. Broad leaved white	do. 6

Culture.—The same as for Lettuce.

Gooseberry Cape or Tiparee.—SOW on a seed bed at the beginning of the rains.—TRANSPLANT when seedlings are about 8 inches high, in furrows 3 to 4 feet apart either way—Fill the furrows by drawing soil from the ridges, as the plants grow. Crop ready November onwards.

	As.
Gooseberry cape	per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. packet 6



Knol Kohl.—Or Kohl Rabi—SOW from beginning of rains till end of cold season, except where rain-fall is very heavy, in beds of fine soil—TRANSPLANT when about six leaves are made—SOIL should be well worked and manured.

Price per oz. Re. 1

Knol Kohl, green early earliest Erfurt
do. green or white late giant.
do. do. do. Goliath.

Knol Kohl early white Vienna short leaved.
do. purple late giant, Goliath

Leek—SOW in a well-manured seed bed—TRANSPLANT when about 9 inches high, in trenches a foot deep, at one foot apart, gradually earth up to blanch. A gross feeder.

Price per oz. Re. 1-4-0

Leek, broad leaved flag or London.
do. winter Erfurt

Leek, Carentan giant, hardy.
do. do. Musselburgh.



Lettuce, Butter Cup

Lettuce—SOW if rainfall is light fortnightly between the beginning of the rains and the end of the cold season, if heavy, from the end of the rains. TRANSPLANT a foot apart when 5 or 6 leaves are thrown out. SOIL, must be rich but not lately manured. WATER, keep the soil moist. Tying round with plantain shreds induces "heading".



Lettuce, Tom Thumb.

	Rs.	A.
Lettuce, Cabbage, Butter Cup ...	per oz.	1 0
do. do. Paris Sugar	do.	0 12
do. do. Drumhead or Malta	do.	0 12
Lettuce, Cos. Paris white, extra selected.	do.	0 12
do. Trianon early white self-folding	do.	0 12
do. Dwarf yellow self-folding	do.	0 12
do. Red or Brown	do.	0 12

As.

Lettuce for picking or gathering (These form heads more than once after each cutting) per oz. 0 12

Mangelwurzel—This is a root crop grown in Europe like Sugar Beet. The cultivation is the same as for ordinary Beet root (for salads). But Mangels are always grown for cattle food. The roots are gross feeders and when fully grown weigh 5 to 10 lbs.

As.

Mangelwurzel long red	...	...	per oz.	0	5
Sugar Beets	...	...	do.	0	5



Melon Scarlet



Melon yellow netted

Melon.—SOW about middle of cold season.—SOIL, very sandy and heavily manured.—WATER very freely.

Price $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. As. 4

Melon, Netted and other sorts mixed.	Melon, Water mixture of many sorts.
do. Malta red fleshed.	do. do. Wonderful sugar.

Mustard.—SOW every three days from beginning of rains to end of cold weather.—SOIL must be rich and fine.—WATER, freely—SHADE slightly.

As.

Mustard , finest large white	...	0	5
do. finest brown	...	do.	0 5



Onion, Madeira Globe

Onion.—For Green Onions.—
SOW fortnightly throughout rainy and cold season.
For Ripe Onions SOW September to November, on a bed of rich soil—TRANS-
PLANT, when 9 inches high
4 to 6 inches apart.

Price per oz. Re. 1-8-0.

Onion, red globe acclimatized	Onion, Welsh white or English
(As. 8)	do. Zittan giant yellow.
do. white globe do. (As. 8)	do. Tripoli, giant Rocca
do. Lisbon late giant white.	(12 As.)
do. Italian Mammoth white.	do. Madeira Globe.
do. Prizetaker yellow.	

Parsley.—SOW any time from beginning of rainy to middle of hot season, on bed where it is to remain.—SOIL should be deep and sandy. WATER—Frequently while small. SHADE—Afternoon, in hot weather.

Price per oz. As. 8

Parsley, Beauty of the Parterre	Parsley, Hybrid moss-curved.
do. Fern leaved.	do. Double curled.
do. Triple-curved dwarf extra.	do. Dwarf Perfection.

Parsnip.—SOW any time between the end of rains and middle of cold season in ridges 2 feet apart. SOIL rich, well-tilled. WATER—Freely in dry weather.

Price per oz. As. 8

Parsnip, Long smooth.	Parsnip, round early.
do. Sutton's Student.	

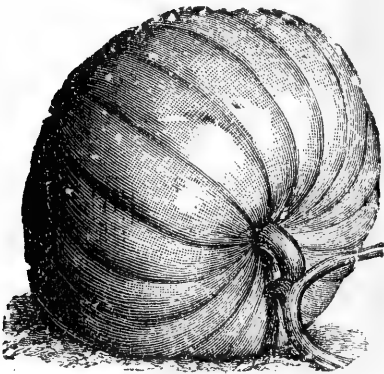


Pea—SOW if rainfall is light, from beginning of rain to middle of cold season in rows 2 to 3 feet distant. SUPPORT — With stakes when seedlings are 6 inches high. SOIL.—Should be manured for previous crop. WATER—Enough to keep soil constantly moist. BEWARE — of mildew, draught encourages, moisture prevents it.

Price per lb. Rs. 2.

Pea American Wonder Marrow.
do. Champion of England do.
do. Knight's dwarf Marrow
(Sugar).
do. Excelsior, Suttons.

Pea World's Record.
do. Telephone
do. Triumph
do. Country (As. 12 per lb.)



Hundred Weight Yellow.

Pumpkin—SOW in rich friable soil during the rains. The seed should be sown (2 or 3) a few inches apart, in patches 10 feet one from the other.

Price per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. As. 3.

Pumpkin, large hundred weight green
do. Scarlet
do. Yellow
do. White.

**Radish red round**

Radish.—SOW any time during the rainy, cold and hot seasons in lines 12 inches apart, or scatter broad-cast in loose free working soil.—SOIL rich well tilled. Do not transplant,—WATER freely in dry weather.

**Radish, flat red****Radish, long red****Radish slender**

Price per oz. As. 8.

Radish, turnip scarlet.	Radish, long scarlet, white-tipped
do. do. yellow.	do. long, rose, white-tipped
do. do. white.	do. long, white Vienna or lady finger.
do. scarlet, Olive shaped.	do. long, white country (As. 3.)
do. do. French break-fast.	

Rhubarb.—American Giant ... per oz. Re. 1-0

Rosel ... per oz. As. 12

Salsify, or vegetable Oyster, Sow in drills. The roots have the flavour of Oysters and are cooked per oz. Re. 1-8

Spinach.—SOW if rainfall is light, from beginning of rainy to middle of cold season in lines 18 inches apart, and at 12 inches distance. SOIL must be rich and friable. WATER enough to keep soil constantly moist. SHADE Afternoon.

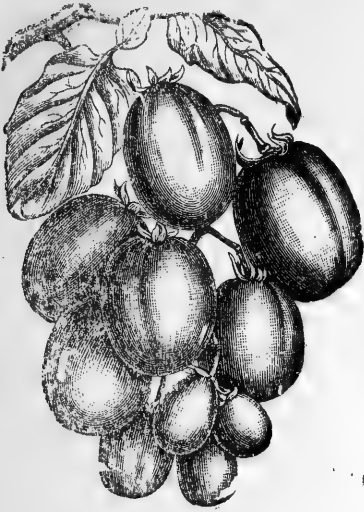
Price per oz. As. 6

Spinach, monstrous Viroflay.	Spinach, Victoria or Market favourite.
do. Bloomsdale.	do. acclimatized As. 4.

Strawberry.—Large fruited sorts mixed Price per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. As. 10

Sugar Corn or Table Maize.—This produces daintiest of cobs, with very tender grains; full of milky sweet juice. Will grow best in the rains, though sowings on small patches can be made till the middle of the cold season. Will succeed best in back yards where the soil is usually rich. Price per pound Rs. 2-8.

Sugar Corn, Crosbys early. First of all. Wrinkled.



Tomato, King Humbert



Tomato, Large red.

Tomato.—SOW, if rainfall is under 50 inches from beginning of rainy to middle of cold season; fresh—sowing monthly
—PLANT OUT—When a few inches high in lines five feet apart, and four feet between plants. SOIL—Must be well drained. WATER—Freely to keep soil moist and liquid manure often. Provide stout stakes to keep the fruit off the ground, when about a foot high.

Price Re. 1-8 per oz.

Tomato, Mikado Scarlet.

do. Trophy, large, red,
smooth.

do. Peachblow.

do. King Humbert.

Tomato, Perfection.

do. Ponderosa.

do. Large red (As. 12 per
oz.)

do. Magnum Bonum.

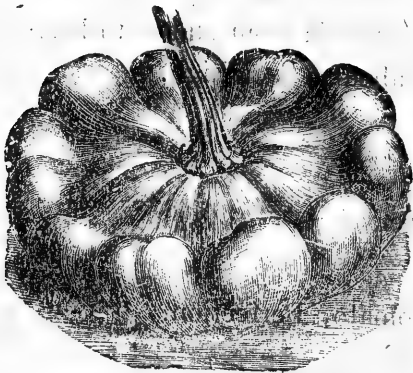


Turnip, purple top Munich,

Turnip—SOW broadcast from the beginning of rainy season to end of cold season, in lines 18 inches apart and thin out to 12 inches distant. SOIL.—Must be rich and often hoed. Only one plant in each hole should be kept.

Price per oz. As. 8.

Turnip, early Dutch.
do. Early Milan red top.
do. purple top Munich.
do. White snow ball.
do. Golden yellow.



Vegetable Marrow scalloped
Turk's Cap

Vegetable Marrow—SOW March August and October. SOIL Rich and thoroughly drained. WATER profusely during dry weather.

Price per oz. Re 1

Vegetable Marrow or squash, custard marrow, white and golden.
do. scalloped Vars, mixed.
do. long white bush marrow.
do. do. yellow.
do. cream.
do. best sorts mixed.

POT HERBS

 Packet 4 Annas

Basil Sweet—A favourite pot herb. Easily grown in the rains from seeds sown in pots or ground.

Lavender—SOW after rains, in light rich bed or pans and transplant when three inches high into small pots or beds.

Marjoram—SOW in the beginning of November in pans in very light soil, and transplant when big enough to handle.

Peppermint—SOW at the beginning of the cold weather in a seed bed and then transplant a foot apart.

Rosemary—SOW September to November, in pans in very light soil, and transplant when large enough to handle.

Sage—A favourite pot herb.—SOW between August and December.—SOIL any fine garden—WATER, enough to keep the soil moist. SHADE afternoon.

Tarragon—SOW after rains in very light soil in pans and transplant 5 or 6 inches apart.

Thyme—A favourite pot herb—SOW between August and December.—SOIL, deep sandy—WATER, enough to keep soil moist.

Wormwood—A Sweet scented herb sown at the end of the rains. When dry, is used for scenting clothes.

NOTE.—The proper mint is different from Peppermint and is propagated by roots only. Sold at 8 As., a bundle of cuttings.

COUNTRY VEGETABLE SEEDS.

(Price per ounce, except where mentioned otherwise.)

Per oz. Rs. As.

Bhendi or Okra (<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>) Lady's finger	...	0	3
Bhopla or Kadu (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>)	...	0	12
Brinjals Bengali (<i>Solanum melongena</i>) Baigan	...	0	12
do. Dorli (do.) do.	...	0	6
Chakwat (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Spinach	...	0	4
Chandanbatwa (<i>Artiplex hortensis</i>) do.	...	0	2
Chawlai (<i>Amarantus polygamus</i>) do.		0	2
Chawli (<i>Vigna cattiang-chawli</i> bean)		0	2
Chawdhari or Goa bean (<i>Posphocarpus tetragonolobus</i>) (per doz. seeds)	...	0	3
Chillis (<i>caspicum furtescens</i>)	...	0	1
Chooka (<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>) Spinach	...	0	8
Dilpasant (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>) Tinda gourd	...	0	12
Dudhi (<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>) Bottle gourd long or round	...	0	8
Gawar (<i>Cyamopsis psoraloides</i>) Bean	...	0	4
Ghosali or Ghee turai (<i>Luffa aegyptica</i>) gourd	...	0	4
Kardai (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) Safflower	...	0	1
Karela green (<i>Momordica charantia</i>) Bitter gourd	1	0	8
do. white do. do.	...	1	0
Kashiphal (<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>)	...	0	6
Kohala (<i>Benicasa cerifera</i>) Gourd melon	...	0	12
Kothmir (<i>Coriandum Sativum</i>) Indian parsley	...	0	1
Maize (Indian corn) Makai Boota	(per lb.)	0	8
Math (<i>Amarantus blitum</i>) Spinach	...	0	2
Methi (<i>Trigonella foenumgroecum</i>)	(per lb.)	1	0
Mogri (<i>Serpentine radish</i> pods)	...	0	8
Mula (<i>Raphanus Sativus</i>)	...	0	3
Padwal (<i>Trichosanthes anguinia</i>) Snake gourd	...	1	4
Palak (<i>Spinacia Oleracea</i>)	...	0	2
Pokla (<i>Amarantus blitum</i> var) Spinach	...	0	2
Rajgira (do. <i>salicifolius</i>) do.	...	0	2
Shepu or Sowa (<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i>)	...	0	2
Turai or Dodka (<i>Luffa acutangula</i>) Ridge gourd	...	0	4
Walhor or Ghevda varieties (<i>Dolichos lablab</i> var)	...	0	6
Walpapdi do. do.	...	0	2

FLOWER SEEDS.

—:0:—

Note.—The price of most flower seeds is annas four per packet ; where it is higher, it is given against that particular kind.

Acroclinium (e v e r - l a s t i n g
flowers) roseum.

do. (ever-lasting flowers)
album.

for many days. Grows about 15 inches high.

This is an annual that succeeds both in the rains as well as in the cold weather. The flowers last like paper flowers

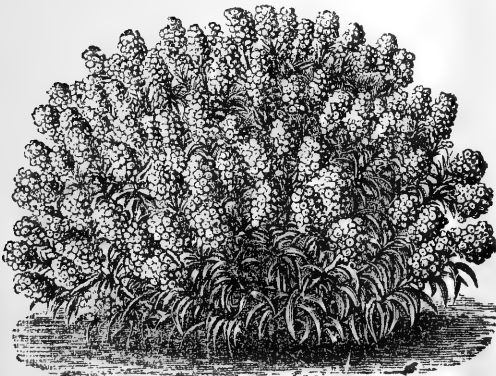


Ageratum

Ageratum mexicanum blue and white. This annual produces a mass of flowers during the cold weather. It will also succeed in the rains, if light. Height about one foot.

Alyssum, Sweet,
Little Gem.
(fragrant).

do. **rostratum** dwarf
yellow.



Alyssum.

Grows about 6 inches high. This makes a good girdle of white to a round bed of dwarf, coloured annuals. Does best during the cold season,



Amarantus bicolor ruber.

Amarantus.— Annual with very bright showy coloured leaves.—SOW during rainy or cold season—SOIL very rich.—WATER freely, during dry weather.

Amarantus, tricolor (Jacob's coat) showy.

do. tricolor Splendens very beautiful foliage.

do. bicolor ruber.

do. Salicifolius (fountain plant)

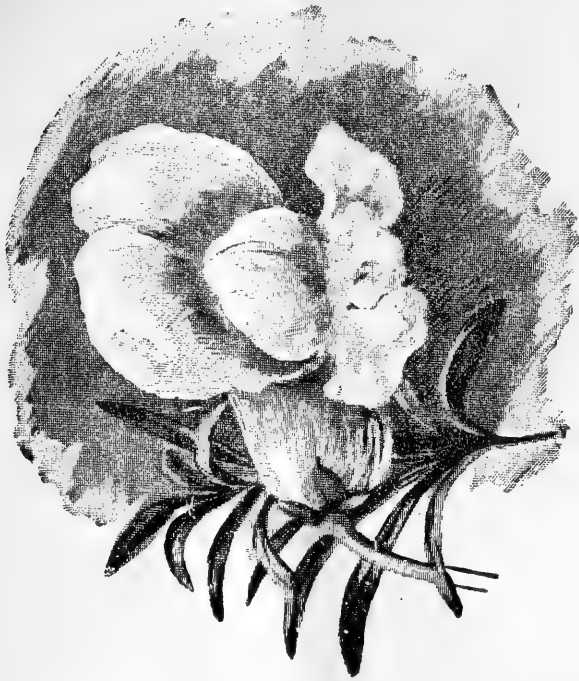
do. Caudatus (Love-lies bleeding).



Amarantus Caudatus.



Amarantus Tricolor.



Antirrhinum Queen Victoria.

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon. . . A very showy annual.—SOW, during rainy or cold season.—SOIL, rich friable—WATER, enough to keep the soil moist.

Antirrhinum, tall vars, finest mixed.	Antirrhinum. Semi-dwarf vars best mixed.
do. vars, large flowering finest mixed. As. 6.	do. Queen Victoria white (As. 6.)

Aquilegia single vars, mixed. **Aquilegia** double vars, mixed. (As. 8) This does not flower in the tropical climate, but requires a temperate atmosphere.

Arctotis—Bluish white large, daisylike flowers which keep open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. They open by lamp-light in vases.

Arnebia Cornuta.—A charming cold season annual growing to a height of 2 feet and bearing spotted yellow flowers.

Asparagus—A hardy green house climber, feathery green foliage which looks graceful in Bouquets and Table Decorations. Sow seeds in pots. Transplant singly, Germination slow.

do. plumosus	...	per pkt. Re. 1
do. Sprengeri	...	do. A. 8



**Aster Dwarf Pyramidal
Bouquet.**

Aster—COLOUR, white, lilac, crimson and intermediate shades. HEIGHT, 6 inches to 1½ feet—SEASON rainy and cold. SOW, at beginning of rainy season if rainfall is under 50 inches. if greater sow at end of rainy season in fine mould, in pots or boxes. TRANSPLANT, when two inches high.—WATER daily during dry weather.



Aster Dwarf Paeony Perfection.

- Aster**,—Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Finest mixed.
do. Tall, Quilled German, Finest mixed.
do. Mignon, Finest mixed.
do. Victoria Giant, Finest mixed.
do. Paeony-flowered, Finest mixed.
do. Ostrich Plume, Salmon Rose.
do. Ostrich Plume, Crimson.
do. Ostrich Plume, Gloriosa, ruby coloured.
do. Ostrich Plume, White.
do. Ostrich Plume, Rose.
do. Ostrich Plume, Finest mixed.
do. Giant Comet, Finest mixed.



Aster Comet.



Balsam Camelia.



Balsam Rose Flowered.

Balsam—COLOUR, white, crimson and intermediate shades—
SOW, between May and August every 30 days to keep
up a succession.—SOIL, must be very rich and friable.
Water daily, giving liquid manure, frequently.

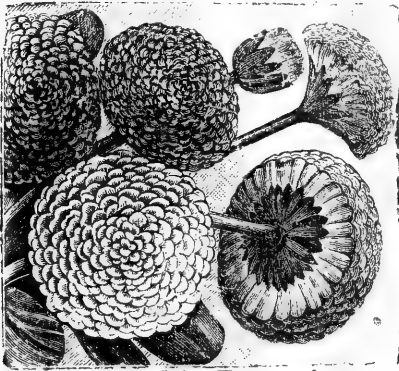
Balsam double rose flowered
splendid mixture.

do. double rose flowered
white, rose, scarlet,
crimson, separate co-
lours (Per pkt. As. 6.)

Balsam double Improved Ca-
melia flowered mixed
(As. 6.)

do. Carnation striped finest
mixed (As. 6.)

do. finest mixture of rose
flowered and spotted.



Bellis Perennis.

Bellis Perennis or double dai-
sy.—SOW in pans and cover
lightly with leaf-mould.
TRANSPLANT in beds
about 6 inches apart.

Bellis perennis (Double Dai-
sy) mixed very fine quality.
(Per pkt. As. 8.)

Cacalia Coccinea.—An annual (rainy and cold season) with very
showy thistle-like red flowers.

do. lutea (aurantiaca) orange yellow.

Calceolaria grandiflora, Tigered finest mixed (Re. 1-8) Does
well in Hills only: in the plains if the cold season is
long.

Calendula officinalis fl. ple, grandiflora. Golden yellow. Grows
anywhere in the rains.

Calliopsis Bicolor—A showy annual—SOW, during rainy and
cold season—SOIL, any good—WATER daily.

Calliopsis, Bicolor tinctoria
free flowering.

do. do. astrosanguinea
red.

Calliopsis mixed dwarf sorts.

do. maxima new large fl.

do. Drummondii.

Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) single mixed
do. do. double do.

Canterbury Bells usually take two years to flower unless
specially forced. Sow when heavy rains are over, where in-
tended to bloom or in pots.

**Candytuft.**

Candytuft—COLOUR, purest white, also purple and other shades—HEIGHT, 6 to 10 inches.—SOW July to December in light rich soil where intended to grow.

Candytuft, Rose
Cardinal
Candytuft, Emperor
large.

Candytuft, Umbellata purpurea
crimson.

Candytuft, White rocket.

Canna.—Hybrida.—COLOUR, Primrose, red, crimson, &c.—HEIGHT,—1½ to 4½ feet.—SEASON, hot and rainy. SOW April to August. Previously soak the seed in manure water for three days, or rub lightly on a sharp file.—SOIL very rich—WATER, freely during dry weather, less during cold season.

Canna, many sorts mixed.

do. dark leaved varieties splendid mixed.

do. newest large flowering varieties mixed (As. 8.)

Carnation.—Lovely plants for pots or beds.—SOW, in July or August in pans in light sandy soil. Plant out in beds or pots when about two inches.—WATER daily in dry weather.

Carnation, Border, early, double flowering, dwarf, Vienna,

per pkt. Re. 1

do.	do.	white	...	...	do.	do.
do.	do.	double marguerite	finest	mixed	do.	do.
do.	do.	dark red	...	...	do.	do.
do.	do.	perpetual or tree, very fine	mixture		do.	do.



Celosia Peramydalis Thompsoni.



Cock's comb.

Celosia Cristata. Cock's comb — COLOUR, crimson, yellow &c.— HEIGHT, 6 to 18 inches—SEASON, rainy and cold—SOW at beginning of rainy season if rainfall is under 50 inches, if greater — SOW about end of rainy season in small pots, plant out when seedlings are 3 inches high —WATER, daily during dry weather.

Celosia Cristata (cock's comb) nana (dwarf) very fine quality mixed.

do. do. Empress. (As. 12)

do. do. finest mixed selected quality.

do. *Pyramidalis Thompsoni* (feathery) (As. 8.)

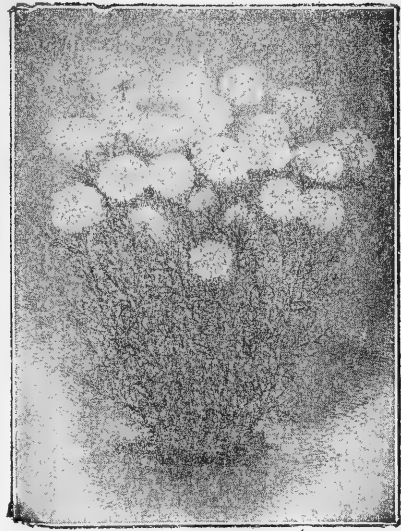
do. do. *plumosa* splendid mixed.

Centaurea, Cornflower or Blue bottle—SOW, from beginning of rainy to end of cold weather, in small pots or boxes and plant out when the seedlings are about 3 inches high in beds about 6 inches apart—Should be out in the Sun—WATER so as to keep the bed cool.

Centaurea cyanus minor, mixed.

do. do. Emperor William, blue.

do. do. dwarf Victoria blue.

**Chrysanthemum Carinatum.****Chrysanthemum Inodorum.**

Chrysanthemum.—COLOUR, sulphur, white, &c.—HEIGHT 1 to 3 feet.—SOW, about beginning of rainy season. SOIL—any fair garden soil.—WATER, daily. The various Japanese and other scented Chrysanthemums are grown by suckers.

Chrysanthemum Carinatum mixed.

- do. Frutescens (Paris Daisy).
- do. Leucanthemum grandiflorum (Ox Eye Daisy).
- do. Leucanthemum Maximum (Shasta Daisy).
- do. Coronarium double mixed.
- do. Inodorum (Bridal Robe).

Cineraria—For foliage and flowering plants—SOW seed in September in pans or boxes and prick out seedlings when 5 or 6 leaves have been made. A cold weather annual *C. Maritima* vars. make splendid edgings for beds or as centre pieces for green beds.

Cineraria, *Maritima acanthifolia*

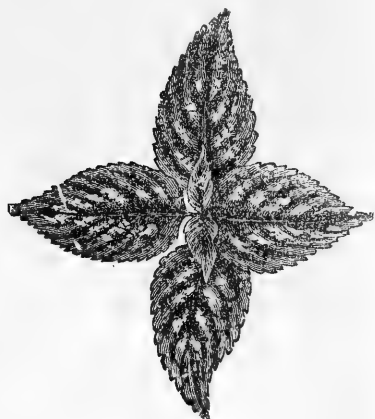
- do. do. candidissima
- do. do. Grandiflora mixed Per pkt. Re. 1.

Clarkia—The usual instructions for sowing and planting as for cold weather annual. Flowers good for cutting and effective in beds.

Clarkia fine mixed single.

- do. do. double.

Cleome Speciosa—Sow in the place in which wanted to bloom or sow in seed beds and transplant, at the beginning of the rains; a bed of them makes a mass of purple if planted about 18 inches apart; or plant at the back of low beds.



Coleus.

Convolvulus—COLOUR, white, rose, purple and intermediate shades.—HEIGHT, 10 feet climbing.—SEASON rainy —SOW at the beginning of the rainy season, where it is intended to bloom—SOIL, deep, friable, rich—WATER freely.



Convolvulus tricolor.

Coleus. SOW seeds in pots and transplant singly when about 2-3 inches high. Various colours from seeds. Cuttings root freely, start cuttings from April.

do. Finest quality splendid mixture (As. 12.)

do. lacinated leaved mixed. (Re. 1.)

do. large leaved mixed (Rs. 1-8.)

Convolvulus tricolor or minor best mixed (for beds.)

do. major best mixed (Morning Glory, for trellis or arches.)

do. Japanese Morning Glory (for beds).

Coreopsis—COLOUR, bright yellow—HEIGHT, 1 foot,—SEASON, rainy and cold—SOW, if rainfall is under 50 inches from the beginning of the rainy to the middle of the cold season. SOIL, any fair garden—WATER, enough to keep soil moist.

Coreopsis grandiflora, large golden yellow
do. fl. pleno, new double (As. 8.)

Cosmos—(*Cosmea bipinnata*) COLOUR, white, pink, purple, orange.—SOIL, any garden, out in the sun—SOW from June to August, in a seed bed and plant in beds when seedlings are about 4 inches high, about 12 inches apart each way.—WATER enough to keep soil moist.

<i>Cosmea bipinnata</i> alba (white)	<i>Cosmea bipinnata</i> hybrida
do. do. rosea (pink).	Klondyke (golden yellow).
do. do. purpurea (purple.)	do. do. mammoth mixed.
	do. do. double mixed
	Re. 1 per pkt.

Cuphea—fine mixed. Sow in the rains. Good for cutting, Various Colours. A hardy annual 10 to 15 inches high.

Cyclamen—*Persicum* Re. 1-8 pretty upturned flowers.

Dahlia—A very showy annual with flowers of bright colours—SOW, April to August.—SOIL very rich.—WATER daily till the flowers are over. The roots can be stored in the cold weather to be planted in May next.

<i>Dahlia</i> double mixed very fine quality	Per pkt. As. 8
do. do. Cactus varieties	do. 8
do. Giant Perfection	do. 8
do. Collarette	do. 8
do. Lucifer	
do. Tom Thumb (dwarf)	
do. single vars splendid mixed	
do. single Cactus new vars	

Delphinium *elatum* hybridum, double and single finest mixed (As. 6). Grow only in the cold season like Larkspurs, Charming flowers. Succeed best in the hills.

Datura—COLOUR, white, cream, &c.—SOW any time during the year—SOIL, will grow in any soil.—WATER, sufficiently to keep the soil moist.

Datura, double finest mixed.



Dianthus
Indian Pink Double



Dianthus Barbatus
Sweet William

Dianthus.—Indian or Chinese Pink.—SOW between June and December—SOIL, rich friable.—WATER daily. Hardy and showy annual, Good for cutting.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William) mixed, Flowers on the Hills.
do. Chinensis splendid double mixed.
do. do. do. single mixed.
do. Heddwigi single and double finest mixed.
do. Imperialis double finest mixed.

Digitalis Purpurea (Fox glove).—Cold climate; finest mixed.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca.—A newly introduced splendid annual for beds or pots. The colour of the flowers is deep orange yellow and the form of a daisy (As. 12).

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy).—A cold weather annual. Sow seeds like Poppy, but thinner. Foliage and flowers both ornamental and bright. Fine mixed single. (As. 6).

Forget-Me-Not *Myosotis Alpestris*.—SOW about end of rainy season.—SOIL damp garden soil.—WATER, daily. Flowers only in cold climate.

Fuchsia.—(For cold climate) hybrida double and single, splendid mixed As. 8.

Gaillardia Picta.—COLOUR, orange, red &c. HEIGHT one foot.—SEASON the whole year. TRANSPLANT 12 inches apart.—SOIL, rich and friable WATER, enough to keep soil moist. Good for cutting.

Gaillardia grandiflora—Splendid mixed.

do. *picta* (*Drummondii*)

do. *Lorenziana* double mixed.

Gerbera Jamesoni, Transval daisy—A very showy flower of different shades of colour. It is perennial Per pkt. Rē. 1.

Gladiolus Gandavensis, mixed colours. Produces roots like onions which last for years, growing in size every year and producing in the rains bright coloured spikes, bearing a dozen or more orchid-like showy flowers.



Gloxinia

Gloxinia, splendid mixture of all classes (As. 8). The seed is small and the plant slow growing. Roots perennial.

**Godetia**

Godetia—COLOUR, crimson, lilac, rose and white,—HEIGHT 1 to 1½ feet. SOW after rains, and transplant into good soil 6 inches apart.

Godetia, many sorts mixed.

do. Lady Albemarle (crimson).

do. Duchess of Albany (Satin white.)

do. do. of Fife (white spotted carmine).

**Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Globosa**

Gomphrena (Everlasting flowers) COLOUR, purple, white, pink, orange—SOW, beginning of monsoon till end.—SOIL, any soil not very rich—WATER, sufficient to keep soil moist.

Gomphrena globosa purple

do. do. white

Gomphrena rosea (pink).

do. do. orange.

**Gypsophila Paniculata.**

Gypsophila elegans pure white
small decorative flowers.

Gypsophila paniculata pure
white small decorative flowers

To be sown in the place where
wanted to bloom in the rainy
and cold season. Thin out to
6 in. apart.



Helianthus Cucumerifolius.

Helianthus globosus fistulosus very double.

do. *nanus* fl. ple dwarf, double.

do. *argyrophyllus* (silver leaved).

do. *macrophyllus giganteus* (very large flowers).

do. *cucumerifolius* Diadem. cream white (good for cutting). ...

do. do. *orion* (crisped petals).

do. Japanese small (very useful for cutting).

do. Red (As. 8).

Helichrysum—Ever-lasting flowers—COLOUR, white, rose, yellow—HEIGHT 2 to 4 feet.—SOW, beginning to end of rainy season—SOIL, fair garden soil.

Helichrysum monstrosum, splendid double mixed.

do. *nanum* dwarf do. mixed.



Heliotropium.

Helianthus (Sun Flower)—Co-

lour cream, yellow, orange,

red.—HEIGHT, 2 to 10 ft.

SOW, June to November, in

groups or at back of borders,

if tall. The small kinds grow all the year round.

Heliotropium — (Heliotrope.)

COLOUR purple shades with

white and cream—HEIGHT

1 to 4 feet.—SOW, in and

after rains. Transplant and protect from sun. Plants

should be treated as peren-

nials. In cool places they

bear flowers all the year

round.

Heliotropium dark vars, mixed.

do. **Voltaireanum**.

do. all sorts fine mixed.

do. large flowered.

Hollyhock—COLOUR, crimson, white, pink, &c.—HEIGHT five feet—SOW from beginning of rainy, to middle of cold season in beds of rich soil—Late sown plants bloom following year.

Hollyhock, finest double mixed (As. 6).

do. single do.

Impatiens Sultani and Holstii, hybrid, finest mixed. Zanzibar Balsam, Plants keep flowering the whole year. A good flower for decorating ferneries. This is one of the plants which flower best in shade. Sow hot or rainy season. Per pkt. Re. 1.

Ipomoea—COLOUR, dark blue, scarlet, red, yellow &c.—HEIGHT, 20 feet climbing, SEASON rainy and cold—SOW any time during rainy season where intended to bloom.—SOIL deep and rich.

Ipomoea bona nox blue, ("Good night" flower).

do. **grandiflora alba** (mexicana), white.

do. **quamoclit alba** (white) and **coccinea** (red) Cypress Vine.

do. **purpurea** (morning glory), purple.

do. **hederacea grandiflora superba**, blue.

do. **Leari** (dark blue).



Larkspur double, Dwarf Rocket.

Kochia (Summer Cypress) trichophylla

Larkspur—COLOUR, white, pink, purple and blue.—HEIGHT, 1 to 2 feet.—SOW, October, November and December.—SOIL any good soil. Early sowings fail.

Larkspur Dwarf double rocket mixed.

do. do. do. white (As. 6.)

do. **Ranunculi-flowered**, brick red.

do. **Emperor**, white (As. 6.)

do. do. **Rose**, blue and purple, (Separate colours). As.

6 per packet.

do. all colours mixed.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum (red) and **roseum** (pink).—A very showy cold season annual, with fine foliage and bright flowers. Should be massed in beds. Seed sown where wanted to bloom.



Lobelia erinus speciosa.

Lobelia erinus compacta.

Lobelia—COLOUR, blue, lilac, &c.—HEIGHT, 4 to 9 inches.—SEASON, cold to hot—SOW, if rainfall is light from middle of rainy season; if heavy, during cold season.—SOIL, rich friable.—WATER, enough to keep soil moist.

Lobelia erinus, (*gracilis*) blue and white.

do. do. *hybrida grandiflora*, blue.

do. *cardinalis*, Queen Victoria, brilliant scarlet.

do. *compacta*, Crystal Palace.

do. *pendula*, (for hanging baskets), Per pkt. As. 12.

Lupinus, mixed annual tall sorts. A cold season annual having long sprays like larkspur, very useful for cutting. Grow like Larkspur.

Marigold—COLOUR, yellow and orange.—HEIGHT, 1 to 4 feet.—SEASON, rainy.—SOW, beginning to end of rains.—TRANSPLANT, when a few inches high.—WATER, keep soil moist.

Marigold, African, tall double, very large flowering.

do. do. dwarf mixed.

do. do. Prince of Orange and Lemon Queen.

do. French, mixed tall double and striped.

Mignonette—COLOUR, light green—HEIGHT, about a foot.—SOIL deep friable, containing abundance of lime.—SOW, after the heavy rains between August and November where wanted to bloom. in a partly shaded place.—TRANSPLANTING done gently, if necessary.

Mignonette, large flowering,

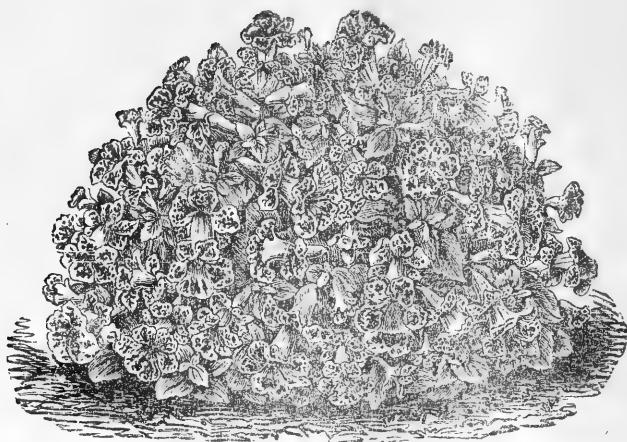
do. *Pyramidalis*, *gigantea*

do. Paris market.

Mignonette, fine sorts mixed

do. Machet,

excellent for pots.



Mimulus tigrinus

Mimulus.—COLOUR, yellow, maroon.—HEIGHT. 6 inches.—SEASON, cold.—SOW, in pots in a very fine soil, cover very slightly, stand seed pot in a saucer with water until germinated.—TRANSPLANT, 6 inches apart.

Mimulus cardinalis best sorts mixed	Mimulus tigrinus par-
do. moschatus (musk plant).	dinus per pkt. As 8.



Mina Lobata.

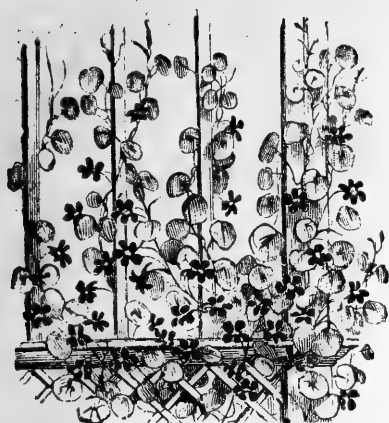
Mina Lobata.—A very fine annual climber. Flower shaded white, yellow and red, the sprays are very useful for table decorations.

per pkt. As. 12.

Mirabilis Jalapa.—(Marvel of Peru. 4 o'clock flower). COLOUR, white, yellow, crimson and spotted—HEIGHT, 2 to 4 feet. SEASON, rainy.—SOW, beginning of rainy season.—SOIL, rich and well-drained.—WATER, very profusely, one good watering daily, when not raining.

Mirabilis Jalapa Tom Thumb, striped leaved splendid mixed.

Nasturtium.—(Tropæhūn)—COLOUR, orange, crimson, &c.—HEIGHT, dwarf—1 foot. Tall 6 feet trailing or climbing—SOW, rainy to cold season.—SOIL, ordinary garden.



Tropæolum (Nasturtium)
Lobbianum.

Nasturtium, Lobbianum, finest mixed 8.

do. Majus, creeping, finest mixed.

do. do. atropurpureum (dark-crimson.)

do. do. coccineum (scarlet.)

do. do. Dunnett's orange (Sun-light.)

do. do. Pearl whitish, (Moonlight.)

do. do. Scarlet striped.

Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, finest mixture. Also following varieties.

do. Aurora (terra cotta).

do. Beauty, Yellow and Scarlet.

do. Coccineum (red.)

do. Crystal Palace Gem.

do. Empress of India.

do. Deep crimson dark leaved.

do. Golden Queen.

do. King Theodore.

do. Luteum (yellow)

do. Pearl white.

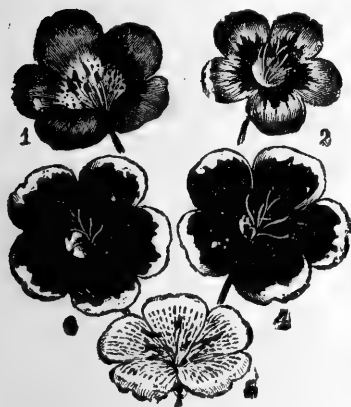
do. Prince Henry.

do. (yellow marbled scarlet)

do. Purpureum (purple.)

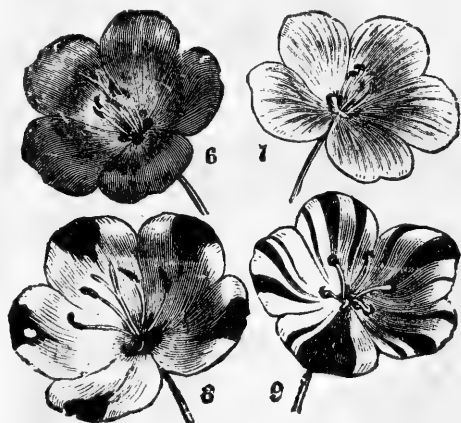
do. Spotted.

do. Vesuvius red (Salmon.)



Nemophila.

Nemophila mixed, all sorts. A cold season annual. Very good for ribbon borders or small beds. Cultivate like Larkspurs.



Nemophila.

**Nicotiana.**

Nicotiana (cold and hot season annual). This is the Tobacco plant bearing sweet scented flowers. SOW October, November, or earlier under shelter. Transplant 3 feet apart. Stake the flowering stalks.

do. *affinis*. (white flowered Tobacco), sweet scented.

do. *silvestris*, long pure white flowers.

do. *affinis hybrida*, mixed colours.

do. *Sanderae* (reddish flowers.)

Nigella *hispanica* (Love in a mist).

Nigella *damascena* (Devil-in-a-bush).

Nolana mixed (trailing annual)

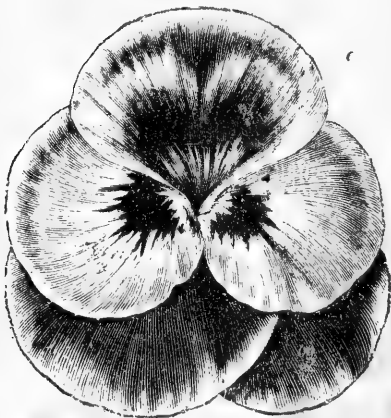
} A cold season annual.

Oenothera *Drummondii* (Evening Primrose) annual sorts mixed.

Trailing habit Flowers pale yellow, open towards evening.

SOW seeds at end of rains.

Transplant when six leaves have formed; flowers well in the hot season.

**Pansy.**

Pansy (Hearts ease)—COLOUR white, yellow, purple, &c.—HEIGHT, 4 to 8 inches.—SEASON, cold—SOW if rainfall is light, in middle of rainy season; if heavy, at end of rainy season—Water daily. Avoid afternoon sun. Can grow under shelter even during the rainy season.

Pansy *maxima* very fine mixture.

do. do. *atropurpurea*, dark purple.

do. do. *atrosanguinea*, dark red.

do. do. *candidissima*, white.

do. do. giant very large flowering Emperor

William colour Corn flower blue.

do. do. Giant sorts mixed.

} Per pkt.

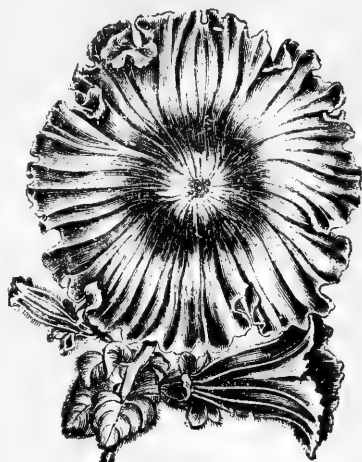
As. 8.

Pelargonium (Geranium) Zonal mixed fine.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| do. | do. | silver foliaged (As. 8). |
| do. | do. | golden and bronze leaved (Re. 1). |
| do. | do. | scented leaved (As. 8). |

Perilla Nankinensis—An annual with purple coloured and striped small sized leaves, like Coleus, 1-2 feet.

Petunia (Very good annual in places with moderate weather conditions)—COLOUR white, lilac, crimson, &c.—HEIGHT 1 to 3 feet, trailing.—SEASON end of rainy to hot.—SOW from middle of rainy to end of cold season, in pots, or seed beds. Transplant when six leaves are formed—WATER, keep the soil moist. Guard young plants against earth worms and slugs; the former eat roots, the latter the young leaves. Soot and ashes deter them.



Petunia Hybrida grandiflora.

Petunia hybrida inimitable striped and blotched.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| do. | do. | pure white, very fine. |
| do. | do. | purpurea (purple). |
| do. | do. | illustris (rose carmine). |
| do. | do. | grandiflora single large flowering mixed (Re. 1), |
| do. | | superbissima dark rose. |
| do. | do. | fine mixed. |
| do. | | double large flowered (Rs. 1-8). |
| do. | | large flowering single fringed. do. |

Phaseolus Caracalla (snail flower creeper) As. 8 per dozen seeds.

A perennial creeper, bearing fragrant flowers, twisted in the form of a snail's shell. The plant can be trained on arches, grow like runner beans.



**"Phlox Cuspidata"
or Star Phlox.**

Phlox Drummondii—COLOUR white, lilac, crimson, &c.—HEIGHT 6 inches to 1 foot—SEASON, nearly all the year round.—SOW, if rainfall is light, from beginning of rainy to middle of cold season, if heavy, at the end of rainy season. WATER keep the soil moist. Transplant seedlings 6 to 9 inches apart.

Phlox Drummondii finest mixture of all sorts.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|---|
| do. | do. | grandiflora alba, pure white. |
| do. | do. | do. coccinea (red). |
| do. | do. | Kermesina (crimson). |
| do. | do. | Chamois rose. |
| do. | do. | atropurpurea deep purple. |
| do. | do. | stellata (centre white) finest mixed. |
| do. | do. | striata, striped vars, finest mixed. |
| do. | do. | cuspidata, Star Phlox, finest mixed (As. 6). |
| do. | do. | nana compacta (dwarf) extra fine mixed (As. 6). |
| do. | perennis | (Perennial finest mixed (Re. 1). |



Poppy Dainty Lady.



Poppy Shirley.



Poppy.

Poppy.—COLOUR, white, rose, scarlet, &c.—HEIGHT, 9 to 15 inches.—SOW after rains in a loose rich soil.—Does not bear transplanting well. Too much water kills it.

Poppy, Iceland, double mixed.

do. do. single finest mixed.

do. Shirley, finest mixture.

do. *Papaver orientale* hybridum finest mixed.

do. Dainty Lady, rosy mauve.



Portulaca Grandiflora.

Portulaca grandiflora single finest mixed.

do. do. splendid double mixed (Per pkt. As. 8).

Primula chinensis finest mixed. Cold season (Per pkt. Re. 1). For hill Stations.

Pyrethrum, *Parthenifolium aureum* (Golden feather). A hardy perennial As. 8.

Pyrethrum, *Parthenifolium aureum laciniatum* As. 8.

do. *roseum grandiflorum* comet flowered As. 8.



Rhodanthe.

Rhodanthe single sorts fine mixed. Bears ever-lasting flower during the rainy and cold seasons.



Rudbeckia.

Portulaca.—COLOUR, white, orange, crimson, &c.—HEIGHT, 3 to 6 inches creeping.—SEASON, end of rainy to end of hot.—SOW, from rainy to end of cold season, if rainfall light; if heavy, end of rainy season where intended to bloom or in pots.—SOIL should be well watered before sowing, then shaded till seeds are germinated. — WATER, keep soil moist. Flowers open from 8 to 5 by day.

Rudbeckia.—Rainy season annual.

Flowers, yellow and maroon good for cutting.

do. *Amplexicaulis*.

do. *bicolour superba*, large flowered.

do. *Fulgida variabilis*.

Salpiglossis finest mixed. Cold season annual with curious handsome flowers.



Salvia coccinea.

Salvia.—SOW in pots or a seed-bed and transplant when the seedlings are 6 inches high about a foot apart.

Salvia argentea fine large silvery leaf.

do. *coccinea* fiery scarlet.

do. *farinacea*, bright, light blue.

do. *Horminum* (Rose-celary) scarlet.

do. *splendens* scarlet, splendid

do. red varieties finest mixed

Saxifraga Sarmentosa (12 As.)—A good plant for hanging baskets.

Scabious (Pin cushion flower)—Dwarf and semi-dwarf double mixed. Fine balls of flowers. Requires two seasons to blossom. (12 As. Per Pkt.)

Schizanthus, fine mixed. Butterfly flower. Cold season annual. (Re. 1. Per Pkt.)

Senecio elegans (*Jacobaea*)—A hardy bedding annual, various colours.



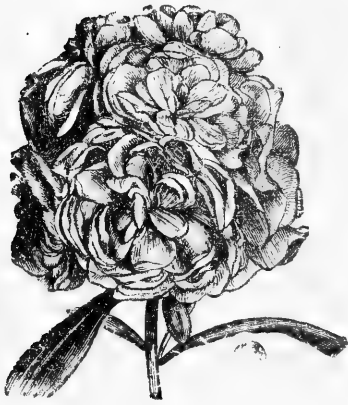
Sensitive Plant

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*)

Indian "Touch me not" The leaves close up and droop down with the slightest touch.

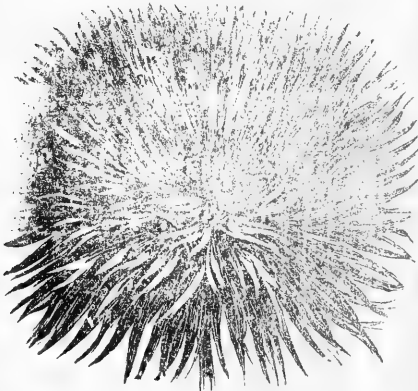


Smilax.



Stock large flowering.

Streptocarpus achimeniflorus—A cold weather annual, with beautiful flowers like Achimenes.



Sweet Sultan.

Smilax myrsiphyllum asparagoides. Produces glossy leaved trailers, useful for table decoration and bouquets.

Stocks-Ten-Week C O L O U R,

white, orange, scarlet, &c.—**HEIGHT** 6 inches to 1 foot. **SEASON**, cold weather.—**SOW**, after the heavy rains, preferably where wanted to bloom—**WATER**, carefully.

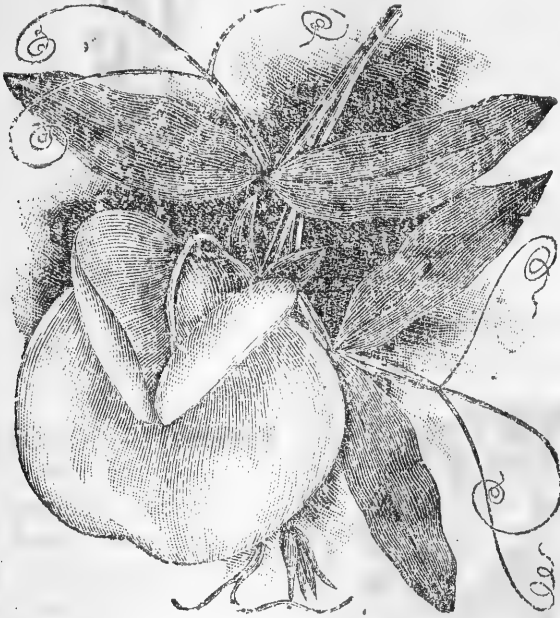
Stocks, German.

do. do. Dwarf bouquet Per pkt.
As. 6.

do. do. large flowering dwarf
finest mixture of all sorts.
Per pkt. As. 6.

Sultan, Sweet.—(*Centaurea moschata*)—Yellow-blue and white, separate colours or mixed. Flowers used for cutting. Cold season hardy annual. Better sown where intended to bloom after the rains.

Sweet Pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*)—SOW, from August to beginning of November, 6 inches apart, and in small groups or lines. Support on sticks. Or sow in pots 6 seeds, at equal distances, and support on a thin trellis. Acclimatized seeds from hill stations do better in the plains.



Sweet Pea.

Per pkt. As. 8.

Sweet Pea, Choicest, very rich.

- do. Waved-standard varieties, splendid.
- do. Avalanche, best white.
- do. Brilliant Rose.
- do. Floradale Fairy, exquisite primrose.
- do. Fordhook Orange.
- do. Gold Crest, rich salmon.
- do. Pimpernel, vivid scarlet.
- do. Queen Alexandra Spencer, Vermillion Brilliant.

Sweet William (See *Dianthus barbatus*) extra fine mixed. Does well on the hills.

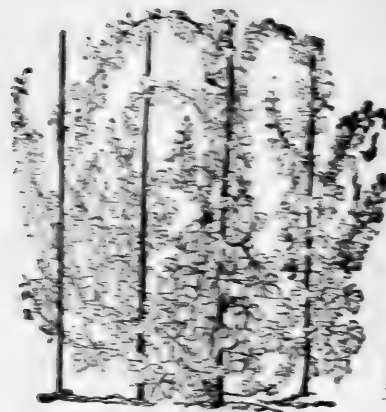
Tithonia Speciosa—A very hardy annual. Grows taller than Zinnias about 5 or 6 feet. Has orange red single flowers like Zinnias. Makes great effect in a distant border or clump.

Torenia Fournieri—Nice plant for a bed or border.—SOW seeds in a pot and plant out when fit to handle. Enjoys a moist partly shady place. Makes a good edging. Rainy season.

Torenia Fournieri alba
do. blue.

Torenia mixed.

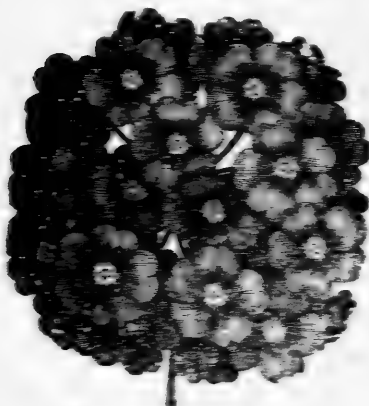
do. Bailloni yellow with brown.



Canary-creeper.

Tropæolum Canariense (Canary-creeper)

old seeds sown treated like creeping Nasturtiums.



Verbena hybrida.

Verbena. — COLOUR. white, purple, rose, &c.—HEIGHT, 6 inches, creeping. SEASON, all the year round.—SOW any time during rains if rainfall is light, when rains are over, if heavy.—SOIL, rich and light with as much leafmould as possible, often renewed.—WATER, keep the soil moist.

Verbena Mammoth, grandiflora.

do. *citriodora*, sweet scented.

do. *Drummondii*.

do. *Hybrida* good quality mixed.

do. do. 1st quality do.

do. do. *Candidissima* pure white — Per pkt. As. 6.

do. do. *Coccinea*, scarlet.

do. do. *firefly*, red.

do. do. pink shades very fine

do. do. *Italian* striped splendid.

do. Dwarf extra splendid mixed.

Verbesina.—A very hardy annual thriving all the year round and bearing masses of small yellow flowers like *Coreopsis*. 4 feet high.

Viola Odorata (sweet violet) blue, white double (As. 8)

do. double blue do. (As. 8)

do. single blue do. (As. 8)

Wallflower, splendid mixed. Flowers small. In the plains.

Xeranthemum ever lasting double white. Early and cold season annual. Sow seeds in pans and plant out 6 inches apart. Good for bouquets.

Zinnia Elegans COLOUR, white, yellow, rose &c.—HEIGHT 10 inches to 4 feet.—SEASON rainy to middle of cold.—SOW any time during rainy season, if rainfall is light; near the end of rains, if heavy; transplant when 6 leaves are formed.—WATER freely.

Zinnia elegans flower plants, all double.

do. scarlet

do. rosy pink.

do. crimson.

do. sulphur yellow.

do. white.

do. purple.

do. Lilliput fine, double mixed.

do. grandiflora robusta, giant mixed (As. 6.)

do. do. gold, striped scarlet (As. 6.)

do. Haageana hybrid fl. pleno (As. 12.)

do. crispa, curled and crested (As. 6)

do. Picotti (Re. 1.)

GRASS SEEDS

	Rs.	As.
Lawn grass seeds (imported)	per lb.	2 0
Hariali or Dub grass .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0
Lucerne, Poona grown (subject to fluctuation of market	Prices on application	

SEEDS OF USEFUL TREES AND SHRUBS**As. 8 per Packet****(Vernacular)****(Botanical name)**

Aboli (shrub, Salmon flowers)	... Crossandra undulaefolia
Almorah Rohituka (tree) ....	... Amoorah Rohituka
Ambadi, lal (shrub) ...	... Hibiscus sabdariffa
Agasta (large flowers, tree)	... Sesbania grandiflora
	3 varieties.
Ain (hard wooded tree) ...	... Terminalia tomentosa.
Asclepias (shrub beautiful flowers)	... Asclepias curassavica
Asoka (ever green tree) ...	... polyalthia longifolia
Babool (gum arabica tree) ...	... Acacia Arabica
Bhendy tree (cart pole tree)	... Thespesia populnea
Bhava (Indian Laburnum)	... Cassia Fistula
Bor (Ber fruit tree) ...	... Zizyphus Jujuba
Buckool (ever green tree) ...	... Mimusops Elengi
Cassid (pink flowers, tree) vars	... Cassia Marginata
do. (yellow flowers tree) vars	... do. Sumatrana
Castor oil plant varieties	... Ricinus communis
Chendufuli (the flower head is exact- ly like a large drum stick, a shade tree)	... Parkia biglandulosa
Clerodendron (flowers beautiful)	... Clerodendron, varieties.
Cowit (wood apple)	Feronia elephantum
Curranja (Shade tree) ...	... Pongamia glabra
Daisy tree (bears white flowers at Christmas, like larke daisies.)	Montanoa 2 varieties
Dombeya (gives truses of flowers)	... Dombeya, varieties.
Gamphela (sprays of fragrant yellow flowers, makes a fine back ground for borders)	... Galphimia glauca
Indian Elm (Shade tree) ...	... Holoptelea integrifolia
Jatropha (bears fine flowers)	... Jatropha, varieties
Kanchan (bears beautiful flowers)	... Bauhinia varieties
Kinhai (gigantic tree) ...	... Albizzia procera
Kinkari (sweet scented flowers, a shrub)	Acacia Farnesiana
Kleinhovia (gives bunches of pinkish flowers a small tree.)	... Kleinhovia hospita.
Korhanti (flowers beautiful)	... Barleria varieties.
Kunti (China box very sweet blos- soms)	... Murraya exotica
Logwood (makes a close hedge)	Haematoxylon Campechi anum
Dibi dibi (pods yield tannin, a tree)	Caesalpinia coriaria

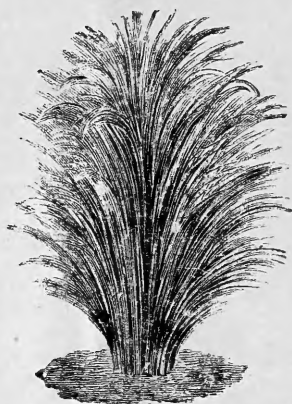
Mahogany (timber and avenue tree)	Swietenia macrophylla and Mahogany.
Meetachinch (makes a thick hedge which can be kept to any height)	Ingadulcis
Meyena (fine large flowers, shrub) ...	Meyenia, erecta
Myrtle (scented leaves and flowers, a shrub) ...	Myrtus communis
Nag Champa (fine bunches of yellow flowers tall shrubs) ...	Tecoma stans and Smithii
Pallas (Flame of the Forest, a tree)	Butea frondosa
Pangara (Flame of the Forest, a tree)	Erythrina indica and others
Parijataka (most sweet scented flow- ers, a tree) ...	Nyctanthus arbortristis
Peela Champa (sweet scented flow- ers, a tree) ...	Michelia Champaka
Peepul (the sacred tree) ...	Ficus religiosa
Putravanti (ever green tree) ...	Putranjiva Roxburghii
Ritha (Soap nut tree) ...	Sapindus trifolius
Sagwan (Teakwood tree) ...	Tectona grandis
Shekta or Shevga (drum stick or In- dian Horse Radish tree) ...	Moringa pterigosperma
Shendri or Keshri	Bixa orellana
Sirus (gigantic tree, blossoms very strong scented) ...	Albizzia Lebbek
Sissoo (Black wood tree) ...	Dalbergia Sissoo
Tamarind (Imli tree) ...	Tamarindus Indica
Tamhan (tree, mauve flowers)	Lagerstroemia flosreginae
Tarwad (Shrub, flowers yellow)	Cassia, varieties
Toon (avenue tree) ...	Cedrela Toona
Tulsi (medicinal, sacred plant of the Hindu woman, a shrub) ...	Ocimum, varieties.

SEEDS OF PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

	Seeds	
	Per oz.	Per lb.
Dodonaea viscosa ...	As. 4	Rs. 3
Galphimia glauca ...	14	12
Duranta ellissii and plumeria ...	3	2
Ingadulcis ...		2
Lawsonia alba ...	12	10
Sesbania aegyptiaca ...	3	2

Also, Agaves (commonly but wrongly called "Aloes"), Adhatoda (Adulsa), Euphorbia Tirucally (Milk bush), Jatropha curcas, Bamboo, Pomegranate, sour and wild lime or citron trees &c., which are propagated by seeds, cuttings or suckers, are recommended as good hedge plants.

ON SALE



PLANTS

Fruit trees.
Avenue trees.
Timber trees.
Fibre-yielding plants.
Other Economic plants.
Hedge plants.
Coffee plants.
Rose plants.
Foliage plants, in great variety.

Climbing plants of sorts.
Bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants.
Conservatory plants in great variety.
Palms and Cycads.
Ferns and Selaginellas.
Aquatic plants.
Edgings.

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, CROSSES AND CUT FLOWERS

GARDEN TOOLS.

INSECTICIDES.

AT THE

EMPRESS BOTANICAL GARDENS

POONA.